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whole. In some places Professor Nourse has made a stimulating contribution, as for instance in Selection 120, *The Possibilities of Coöperation*, but in the majority of cases he is content to be expository rather than argumentative. His style is forceful and clear; the reader is apt to regret that the editor has not contributed more.

Chapter 1, *The Emergence of the Problem of Agricultural Economics*, is disappointing. The editor's purpose was to trace the development of commercial agriculture out of self-sufficient farming. Here was an opportunity to teach students something about the history of agriculture in the United States, which in itself furnishes instructive illustrations of all the important steps in the commercialization of the industry. Instead, some thirty pages are devoted to the agriculture of primitive peoples and of classical antiquity, twenty more to medieval agriculture and the manor system. In the remainder of the chapter the best material on the history of American agriculture has not been utilized.

Agricultural economics is a broader subject than farm management. It is not concerned only with teaching the individual farmer how to make the largest net profit. It is concerned also with those broad societal problems involving the place of the agricultural population and their industry in the national economy. The editor has kept well in the foreground the social aspect of such matters as the standard of living of the rural population and the defects of the labor force both in quality and quantity. In so doing he has justified his advocacy of the teaching of agricultural economics in every institution which aims to give a liberal education.

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NEW BOOKS

BENSON, O. H. and BETTS, G. H. *Agriculture and the farming business.* (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. 1917. Pp. 778. \$3.50.)

DENIS, L. G. and CHALLIES, J. B. *Water powers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.* (Ottawa: Commission of Conservation, Canada. 1916. Pp. 334.)

KAHO, J. F. *Note book for constructive work in commercial geography.* (Topeka: Kans. Hist. Pub. Co. 1916. Pp. 120, illus. 35c.)

LONG, J. R. *A treatise on the law of irrigation, covering all states and territories.* Second edition. (Denver, Colo.: W. H. Courtright Pub. Co. 1916. Pp. xiii, 626. \$7.50.)

MACKENNA, J. *Agriculture in India.* (Calcutta: Supt. of Gov. Prtg. 1915. Pp. 106. 4 As.)

PICARD, H. K. *Copper from the ore to the metal.* (London: Pitman. 1916. Pp. ix, 130, illus. 85c.)

ROUSH, G. A., editor. *The mineral industry; its statistics, technology, and trade during 1915.* (New York: McGraw-Hill Bk. Co. 1916. Pp. xx, 241. \$10.)

DE SCHMID, H. S. *Feldspar in Canada.* (Ottawa: Dept. Mines. 1916. Pp. viii, 125, xxiii.)

TICHENOR, W. C. *Farm contracts between landlord and tenant.* (Lebanon, O.: Author. 1916. Pp. xii, 245.)

TURNOR, C. *Our food supply.* (New York: Scribner. 1916. Pp. ix, 171.)

WERTHNER, W. B. *How man makes markets; talks on commercial geography.* (New York: Macmillan. 1917. Pp. ix, 200. 40c.)

WILSON, L. M., compiler. *Petroleum and natural gas; a short treatise on their early history, origin, distribution, accumulation and surface indications.* (Houston, Tex.: L. M. Wilson. 1916. Pp. 64. 65c.)

WOLSELEY, VISCOUNTESS. *Women and the land.* (London: Chatto & Windus. 1916. Pp. xi, 230.)

The extension service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. What it is and what it does for the commonwealth. (Amherst, Mass.: William D. Hurd. 1917. Pp. 7.)

Plantation farming in the United States. (Washington: Bureau of the Census. 1916. Pp. 40. 10c.)

Preliminary report of the mineral production of Canada during the calendar year 1916. (Ottawa: Dept. Mines. 1917. Pp. 25.)

Manufacturing Industries

History of Manufactures in the United States, 1607-1860. By VICTOR S. CLARK. With an introductory note by HENRY W. FARNAM. (Washington: Carnegie Institution of Washington. 1916. Pp. xii, 675.)

To say that Mr. Clark's book is the best in its field would be faint praise, for there is only one other that covers the field, and that was written nearly sixty years ago. When the Carnegie Institution included manufactures in the general plan of its Contributions to American Economic History, it hoped to fill a yawning gap in the organized and systematic knowledge of our country's past. Professor Farnam tells us that Mr. Clark has been in charge